#### THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

PUBLISHERS: GEORGE KNAPP & CO. W. Knapp, President and General Manager. George L. Allen, Vice President. W. B. Carr, Secretary. Office: Corner Seventh and Olive Streets. (REPUBLIC BUILDING.)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: DAILY AND SUNDAY-SEVEN ISSUES A WEEK Ry Mail-In Advance-Postage Prepaid,

| One year                               |
|--|
| Six months                             |
| Three months 1.30                      |
| Any three days, except Sunday—one year |
| Special Mail Edition, Sunday 1.77      |
| Sunday Magazine                        |
| BY CARRIER-ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS.      |
| Per week, daily only 6 cents           |
| Per week, daily and Sunday11 cents     |
| TWICE-A-WEEK ISSUE.                    |
| Published Monday and Thursday—one year |
| tered letter.                          |
| Address: THE REPUBLIC,                 |

St. Louis, Mo. trRejected communications cannot be returned under any circumstances Entered in the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-

class matter. DOMESTIC POSTAGE. PER COPY Eight, ten and twelve pages ... .....1 cent Sixteen, eighteen and twenty pages ...... 2 cents for one or 3 cents for two copies Thirty pages ..

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Counting-Room

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A 675 A 674 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1903. 

Circulation During November W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of November, 1933, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below;

| Date. Coples.           | 1 Date.     | Coples. |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| 1 (Sunday) 106,960      | 16          | 101,490 |
| 2 98,430                |             |         |
| · 8 98,550              | 18          | 102,820 |
| 4                       | 19          | 102,250 |
| B100.000                | 20          | 102,250 |
| 6100,120                | 21          | 102,710 |
| 7104,260                | 22 (Sunday) | 109,540 |
| 8 (Sunday)109,160       | 23          | 102,230 |
| 9                       | 24          | 102,120 |
| 10101.890               | 25          | 103,640 |
| 11108,080               | 26          | 105,230 |
| 12102,370               | 27          | 102,350 |
| 13101,740               | 28          | 102,500 |
| 14103,190               |             |         |
| 15 (Sunday)108,450      | 30          | 102,460 |
| Total for the month     |             |         |
| or filed                |             |         |
| Not number distributed. |             |         |

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number copies returned and reported unsold during the month November was 7.50 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of J. F. FARISH, Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.

My term expires April 25, 1965. WORLD'S-1904-FAIR

### WORTHY OF SUPPORT.

In a communication to The Republic President Eliot has explained the platform of the Civic Improvement League. He states that the league cannot act as a municipal voters' organization, drawing lines in a political contest proper, but that it can and will be aggressive for civic betterment and "stands ready to give forceful aid in all matters of civic interest and to use its best efforts to prevent improper legislation."

policy is the reply that The Republic hoped to evoke. The Republic advised action. Mr. Ellot says that the league is active and will be aggressive; that it will fight to prevent pernicious legislation and will fight for legislation and enterprises which would accelerate progress.

St. Louis has long needed an association which would be an alert, diplomatic and offensive force in guarding and promoting public interests. Great opportunities have been lost through default of action. There was no organization to kindle and harmonize public opinion. There was no systematized force to repel destroyers, no force to initiate plans for betterment, no force to contend for legislation and enterprises of public benefit, no force to indicate and lead in orderly advancement.

Pursuing the policy interpreted by Presiden Eliot, the Civic Improvement League will supply the deficiency. Its plans and work are consistent with civic lovalty and civic pride. In its endeavors it should have the support of all citizens who are confident that St. Louis can be made an ideal city and who are willing to do their part toward the realization of that ambition.

Funds are needed for the prosecution of the league's work. President Eliot says that, with a guaranteed income of \$10,000 a year, the league "could afford to take the aggressive action which is unquestionably desirable upon radically important subjects." This suggestion is commended, as a hint, to men of means who are interested in the development of policies for general betterment in St. Louis. The league is worthy of financial support. as well as moral encouragement.

### THE MacARTHUR INTERVIEW.

Though General MacArthur's peculiar interview sounded thrilling, coming as it did from an officer of high rank, his forecast of a possible clash with Germany over the Monroe Doctrine is by no means

The fact is that, not with any thought of imminent danger, but with the idea in mind as one among the entanglements which may arise, the United States should pursue its policy of navy increases even more actively than at present.

Germany is the growing Power to-day, and is the aggressive one. Its imperialism meets the fuli significance of the word. It is very plausible to think that Germany's hunger for expansion, the ambition of its pugnacious leaders to take the lead in what may be called the strenuous method of progressing, may force a test of the Monroe Doctrine.

This contingency may be soberly viewed by the United States, and steps taken toward its prevention, without the slightest show of discourtesy to Germany. The sober sense of both nations appreciates that it were better if the present friendly relations and friendly commercial rivalries continue.

But-there is always that "but." And the way to minimise it is to be prepared. To be prepared now means to be ready to defend our holdings to the Pacific, in the Caribbean, and, especially, our rights at Panama. There is no necessity to assume such burdens as the European nations carry. But the United States are big enough and rich enough to maintain a navy twice the size of that which we

General MacArthur should have kept his sentiments to himself. But, if that interview which was cautions in relation to the nation's defensive armament, its effect will not have been so bad.

### ENLARGED TERMINALS.

The House of Delegates shows both lack of bust ness judgment and civic loyalty in its determination to adjourn for eighteen days at a moment when legislation of exceptional importance is pending. Speaker Gazzolo has managed his organization in the House so as to make a creditable record, and there is little that could be advanced in criticism; but he should use his most earnest efforts to prevent unnecessary delay on the bill authorizing terminal improvements if he desires to make his good record as presiding officer complete.

Mr. Gazzolo has stated emphatically and often that he is not dominated by the influence in the House which is known as the Butler element. This element voted against Mr. William Block's motion to reconsider the concurrent resolution for adjournment from December 18 until January 5 and on this account there is an impression that it may be holding back terminal legislation for the furtherance of some other plan.

Happening soon after the statement of Speaker pro tem. McCarthy that he is master of the House, the action for postponement has not a pleasant appearance. It indicates that other matters may have been injected into the question, especially since there are signs that dissension is brewing in the controlling organization.

Mr. Gazzolo should maintain his record and show his independence by bringing about immediate, conclusive action on the Terminal bill. He should keep the House in session until the bill is passed; or, that failing, he should request the Mayor to call the Assembly into special session and have the bill passed. As Speaker he must have influence in the House and ought to be capable of getting prompt results.

It is urgent that the Terminal bill should be passed, and imperative that it should be passed soon. The improvements which the bill authorizes are necessary. Even now, under ordinary conditions, there is a congestion in freight and passenger traffic. Merchants and manufacturers are unable to obtain consignments; they must wait often for weeks. Passenger trains are delayed through lack of terminal facilities. What will conditions be during the World's Fair if arrangements inadequate for average requirements must apply to extraordinary conditions?

The bill is supported by business associations and all business men. It grants no new privileges to a corporation. It simply permits the association to do what the city should request it to do. It is a bill which should receive particular consideration. It is a proposition that the Assembly should work upon, industriously and without recess, until it is settled. To think of adjournment with a bill of this importance up for action is unaccountable on any theory creditable to the House.

Another bill of exceptional public interest is pending. This bill prohibits the sale of nontransferable railroad tickets. Unless it is passed the railroads will not give the desired low rates for the World's Fair, and consequently the attedance will be affected. This bill is not more a protection for the mitroads than an instrument of benefit for the city. It should be passed.

After making a plea for popular esteem, the House should not adjourn until these bills become laws. The Terminal improvements are urgently necessary for the good of the city. Low railroad rates are desirable for the same purpose. The House will antagonize public interests if it does not decide against adjournment and if it does not pass these bills at an early date.

### PICKWICKIAN STRENUOSITY.

A good deal of any states wan's strengosity is Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, author of an essay called "Practical Politics." In this frank disquisition Mr. Roosevelt had occasion to touch upon certain matters which have a peculiar significance now in relation to Mr. Roosevelt's sincerity.

Speaking of "resolutions of sympathy for the alleged oppressed patriots and peoples" of foreign countries, he observed in that ante-presidential es-say that as a rule "these resolutions are to be classed as simply bouffe affairs"; and he goes on to describe some negotiations with the Russian Min-Ister concerning the Czar's mistreatment of Russian Jews. In view of President Roosevelt's very recent highly virtuous and indignant protest concerning the Kishenev massacres, Author Roosevelt's language is specially interesting-and perhaps applicable. His words are:

There are certain legislative actions which must be taken in a purely Pick-wickian sense. • • • As a rule, these resolutions are to be classed simply as bouffe affairs; they are commonly by some ambitious legislatoroften, I regret to say, a native Americanwho has a large foreign vote in his district. . . . During my term of service in the Legislature resolutions were introduced demanding the recall of Minister Lowell, assalling the Czar for his conductowards the Russian Jews, sympathizing with the Land League and the Dutel Boers, etc., the passage of each of which we strenuously opposed on the ground that, while we would warmly welcome any foreigner who came here and in good faith assumed the duties of American citizenship, we had a right to demand in return that he should not bring any of his race or national antipathies into American political life. Resolutions of this character are sometimes undoubtedly proper, but are, in nine cases out of ten, wholly unjustifiable An instance of this sort of thing, which took place not at Albany, may be cited Recently the Board of Aldemen of one of our great cities received a stinging rebuke, which it is to be feared the aldermanic intellect was too dense to appreclate. The Aldermen passed a resolution "condemning" the Czar of Russia for his conduct towards his fellow-citizens of Hebrew faith, and "demanding" that he should forthwith treat them better; this with a request that it be sent to the Czar. It came back forty-eight hours afterwards, with a note on the back by one of the undersecretaries of the Legation, to the effect that, as he was not aware th Russia had any diplomatic relations with this particular Board of Aldermen, and as, indeed, Russia was not officially cognizant of their existence, and, moreover, was wholly indifferent to their opinions on any conceivable subject, he herewith

returned them their kind communication. Russia, it seems, is more given to consistency than is our excellent Mr. Roosevelt. Russia treated Mr. Roosevelt's Kishenev protest precisely as it did the aldermanic resolution. Probably the Roosevett intellect could appreciate the rebuke, being less

"dense" than the "aldermanic Intellect." Mr. Roosevelt's little dissertation on grand-stand plays affords some additional insight, perhaps, to his motives in dealing with other kinds of "alleged oppressed" peoples, notably our colored friends. The dissertation seems to explain the "door-of-hope" proposition as nothing else could. As a "bouffe" idea the "door of hope" has few equals. For Pickwickian strenuosity nothing could surpass Mr. Roosevelt's championship. Probably it will partiain junta caught the signal at the same time.

The public ought to be very grateful for the illumination which the author brings to the politleian's motives.

### THE LATEST DISCOVERIES.

Wonders never cease. The Pension Bureau has discovered a widow who voluntarily discontinued her pension, and a professor of Princeton University has found that radium may be extracted from carnolite, an ore plentiful in Utah.

Grouping these two facts together may seem unscientific. It must be admitted that they are not precisely of the same class. Their bearing upon each other rests upon the foundation that they are the most striking new facts which have been added recently to the store of human knowledge and experience.

In the list of nearly every man's acquaintance is some old codger who has accumulated plenty of this world's goods, but who is credibly reported to be drawing a pension on the score of having been drummer boy, high private or something in the Civil War. He may have, as the phrase is, "only smelt the battle from afar," but he deems that that entitles him to lifelong pay.

Widows, moreover, have exhibited a remarkable fondness for pensions. With them it has not always been a matter of urgently needing the money. but rather the undoubtedly sane conviction that it "comes in handy." Mrs. Josephine E. Henry of Boston is the lady who writes to the Pension Commissioner, stating that she has inferited a competence, and feels that it would not be right to continue a beneficiary of the Government.

The dump heaps of an Austrian mine have been said to be the sole source of radium. With that commodity at \$250,000 an ounce, Austria promptly placed a high premium on the said "dump." It was not to be expected that the United Statek could be very long kept out of a market so enticing. But that the news should come so soon, telling of limit less radium all our own, is most surprising. The engle again screams and is ready to pay pensions even to widows who would rather not accept.

When Harry Hawes told the members of the House that their action upon the Terminal Railroad bill would be carried before their constituencies at the next election, he gave the public a tip that it would be well to remember. They have pigeonholed the bill, at nobody's request except that of a few small private interests.

A couple at Pana marry after a three days' court ship. That's nothing. Courtships have been known to last twenty years and then amount to nothing.

To prove how much the people love Governor Yates, his job-holders presented him with a goldheaded cane.

Russia will send school exhibits to the World's Fair. Doubtiess one of them will be a school for

That Illinois man who are a quall a day for thirty days certainly has violated the game laws.

Another forest fire. The Forestry building at Yale burned.

### RECENT COMMENT.

Secretary Shaw's Report.

The striking feature of Secretary Shaw's report is its evidence of gross extravagance in the conduct of the Government. It shows that, while the receipts increased about \$10,000,000 over the previous year, expenditures sway that is undeniable. His audience last increased about \$47,000,000. But that is the smallest part of the showing. Despite the fact just cited, there was a bluff. So we were informed several years ago by surplus for the year of over \$54,000,000, whereas for the next few years it is extremely likely that the balance will be on the wrong side of the ledger. To be sure, a surplus of \$14,000,000 is figured for 1904; but we have to compare this with the estimate of nearly \$52,000,000 for that period which Secretary Shaw presented a year ago. Certainly, if the receipts and expenditures maintain th same relation for the remainder of the present fiscal year that has been witnessed so far, the Secretary's 14,000,000 surplus will "flit like a ghost away." When he comes to his 1965 estimates, the Secretary frankly admits a deficit of \$23,000,000. This is, of course, a purely arbitrary figure; the real shortage will as likely as not greatly exceed this sum. It may be tolerably easy to calculate expenditures two years ahead, but under our revenue laws the Secretary of the Treasury is all at sea when he comes to forecasting his receipts.

#### Bluff King Ed for Temperance. Washington Post.

King Edward of Bugland is responsible for the movement in the encouragement of temperance, Upon two occasions quite recently he has called attention of his subjects to the fact that it is not all of life to deink. On one occasion Sir Oliver Mosley, Bart, who had been ordered by his physician to abstain from the use of wines, drank the King's health in a bumper of rare old port, and the next day advised his Majesty of the incident. The King caused a letter to be written to Sir Mosley, in which he said: "His Majesty particularly requests me to say that he thinks it undestrable for any one suffering from your complaint to drink too many healths in old port." This was not an order, to be sure but must be considered as a very strong hint to the nobility that the King will not look with favor upor indulgences of this kind. In another letter the King spoke with much more directness, and his hint, under the circumstances, cannot be taken as anything short o an order. To an officer of the navy he wrote: "His Majesty would be glad if it is circulated privately that he considers his health is as much honored by thes who drink it in water as by those who drink it in wine.

### The Cotton Shortage.

Public Opinion. The cotton shortage may be real or apparent, but the Government estimate of 9,962,000 bales was taken serious ly enough to send prices soaring so high that those who use this staple, as distinguished from those who merely speculate in it, both here and abroad, fear that manufacturing interests will be seriously disturbed. On a 10,000,000 bale crop Friday's prices for spot cotton would represent an advance in price of about \$40,000,000. This however, will probably prove to be purely nominal, for the Government estimates are almost always far below the commercial crop. In the past five years its underestimate has averaged 696,000 bales. If this number of bales is added to this year's Government estimate the figure is almost the same as those the Cotton Exchange and by Bradstreet's, 10,724,000 and 10,000,000 bales, respectively

### The Birthplace of Genius.

Inmestown (Wis.) Gazette. Our burg is the home of two young people who are making themselves known very rapidly. John W. Clemming, who went to Minneapolls last year to accept position clerking in a store, has been promoted to hence bookkeeper, and is here on a vacation. Miss Bessie Toog who formerly was on the staff of this paper, has writ ten a piece which we understand has been accepted by a Duluth paper.

### Tender-Hearted Girl.

Philadelphia Press. Tess: "If you don't care for him, why don't you tell him so and get rid of him?" Jess: "Oh, I don't like to at this season of glad-

Tess: "That's so; it would spoil his Christmas, wouldn't it?" Jess: "Yes, and he-er-is so fond of giving handsome presents.

All Three Rose as One Man,

Washington Post. "The people of Panama," says the President, "ro as one man." That means that all three members of the

# cabled from Honolulu helps to impress upon the a solid negro delegation in the convention; and it popular mind the necessity for taking proper pre- will cinch the negro vote in the close States. O'NEILL AT OLYMPIC

romentic "thrifler," which have the adto use the stage word-that he needs

The engagement he began last night should draw out his full following and some others who may be curious to know what manner of acting is this O'Nelli style. He gives every possible chance

an apostate Franciscan mode, at the time of the French Revolution. The inner conflict between the impulse which know him toward revolutionary or republican poinciples and the bonds of the church is the pivotal part of the plot, larelyed also is a love for a peasant maid, whom, thinking himself freed of the calt to the priesthood, he would marry. These opposing element allow him to portray the extreme suidtional, to show us a man distranger by contending passions, who finally chooses

Talleyrand and comes out only a little to the bad.

This Talleyrand feature; it's the most extraordinary succession of indictments. This Talleyrand feature; it's the most extraordinary succession of indictments. Talleyrand is anxious to prevent the Brigadier from returning to the Emperor, Napoleon. The Brigader has in mind the astonishing project of taking Talleyrand prisoner and sending him and also a certain packet of papers, through the lines of the allies, to the Emperor. First Talleyrand outwits the Brigadier; tinen the Brigadier 'puts one over' on Talleyrand, bundling him into a cabinet, all bound round with hempen ropes. Talleyrand, had ordered the said cabinet, containing Napoleon's imperial robes, delivered to the defeated Emperor at Fontainebleau.

Talleyrand, statesram, diplomatist, the famous Talleyrand, locked up in a cabinet! Wonderful, isn't it? But he gets mit. However, all that's part of a story bo complicated and disconnected to tell in full in one small review.

Yes, the play is somewhat mixed. That is a drawback, but the real point after all has not to do with Talleyrand or Napoleon, or the piet-complications involving them, but with the Captain of Hussars, Gerpod. He is the theme. And O'Nelli, I think, gives us an interesting idea of just such a superconfident, courageous soldier.

As said, the two pieces give O'Neill him as he is best known. His facial distortions, his mannerisms, do not enthuse at first, but gradually he asserts right was a small one, probably because of the weather, but he held its attention

and it demanded a curtain speech. His support is fair-in spots, Miss Selen Johnson pleased, despite that her voice was badly broken with cold. Mr. Edmund Breese is the Napoleon, and Mr. Creston Plarke, Talleyrand, Fact is, nowadays few

"The Burgomaster," that has gathered in so many dollars and been provided with In so many dollars and been provided with "the original cast" so often, is again at the Century. The songs and the jokes are the same. The music, somehow, continues to seem new. To those who have followed the piece, in quest of some feature of novelty, the life of the old quips is a wonderful thing to contemplate. Even the oft-heard wittleisms as to what a kiss really is, are still to the good, or, rather, to the bad when you have heard them over and over.

over and over.

The Burgomaster himself is played by Oscar Figman, a rather clever comedian, whose Dutch dialect is capital. Figman is tall and funny on the stuge, even when he len't trying to be.

Ruth White is Willie Astorbilt, the mid-

Then there is William Riley Hatch, who Then there is William Riley Hatch, who, as the Harlem spider, never fails to amuse. His song and dance with the tough girls had to be repeated four times last night. "The Burgomuster" is never a garish show. It has been well managed. This servical shows careful rehearsal. With up-to-date jokes it may live a long time, but if the old crop continues, well, look out for squalls.

## IN INTERESTING PLAY.

and they are not so few, who will go to see Mr. James O'Nell in anything that may be called a play only by courtesy, And in truth, since Monte Cristo, he does

Still, he comes to us this year with two offerings, a curtain raiser and a three-act vantage of being new to St. Louis and which possess merit emain to give him the kind of opportunities—of "business,"

The opening one-act piece shows him as

the good and dies for it.

Such psychological complications enter into the theme about which the lively story of the cartain raiser is bahi.

Then in "The Adventures of Gerard." the conceited, daredevil, bot-headed, reckless, brave soldier of Napoleon—creation, of course, of Coman Doyle, and legitimate successor as a clean-cur character to Shir-

less, brave soldier of Napoleon-greation, of course, of Cohan boyle, and legitimate successor as a clean-cut character to Sherlock Holmes—O'Neil has a totally different role to essay.

Gerard, hero of a hundred duels of as many love affairs, and well nigh as many campaigns. Most famous soldier of an army famed for famous soldiers. Swordsman knowing no equal. Of course, irresistible with the fair sex. Trusted servant of Napoleon, for whom he performed so many wondrous feats that it rather dazzles the comprehension to endeavor to take them all in at once. Raconteur—about himself, his affairs, of honor and of the heart—without reer.

This is the kind of thing into which O'Neill must carry his audience after having died the death as Jacques Bernez, renegade Franciscan. He does it very acceptably. O

If man ever could have experienced such exploits as Conan Doyle weaves around the Brigadier Gerard, it must have been some such a fellow as O'Neill personates—one who is never disconcerted; one who can give ift for tat with his tongue, as well as his sword; one who takes the unexpected as a matter of course; one who can give if for tat with his tongue, as well as his sword; one who takes the unexpected as a matter of course; one who matches his wit against the famous Talleyrand and comes out city a little to the bad.

Tills Talleyrand feature; it's the most

Clarke, laneyrand, established by the ater-goers take such personages as Napoleon or Talleyrand seriously on the stage. That considered, Messes, Clarke and Breese interest.

ight son, a part quite within her abili-ies. She plays it for all its worth, and a fetching and fair in her favorite, pie



CRESTON CLARKE, Who is now with James O'Neill in "The Adventures of Gerard" Mr. Chirke is the sun of John Sheeper Chirke and Asia Booth Chirke, Edwin Booth's only sis-

Welh Stock Company. The unusually large east was in harmony with the spirit large east was in harmony with the spirit of the play, which treats of the Jew-balting days of the Eighteenth Century. Vilma von Hobenau, the leading lady, is a constant source of revelation to the andences at the Odeon. Last night as Deborah, or Lean, the forsacken, by which name Americans know the character, she gave a fine characterization.

Agnes Waldmann was seen as Hannah, the sweetheart of Joseph, whom Max Agarty presented with careful reading of the rather difficult lines. In fact, these two, who stood in the center of the blay.

the rether difficult lines. In fact, these two, who stood in the center of the olay, were at their best Leopold Jaboy, Ferdinand Welh and Richard Wirth were excellent in character parts, although they were not in every scene.

Next Thursday evening the stock company will appear in "Galestto," a drama adapted from the Spanish by Paul Lindau.

duction of "Zaza" to the Grand Opera- have rooms at the Lindell. house, and a very satisfactory perform ance she gives. The play has the elements of heart interest, and it would entertain even if presented by a company of less than ordinary talent. Those who have never seen Mrs. Leslie Carter in the famous role will enjoy Miss Blair's Zaza immensely. She gtrives very hard to please, and her success depends, in a measure, upon the noint of view of her survence. As is to be expected a great many little touches that myde the original offering a delight are lacking.

Miss Blair's associates include Alanson Lessey Harriet Ross, who proves her versatility by playing Florianmi, Zaza's rival, at the concert hall, and Mme. Duffene: Harry, C. Brown as Cascart the sctor Katherice Du Barry as Aout Rosa, the funny old aunt, first inversanated by Marie Bates, and Frederic E. Duff as the Duc de Brissac.

Hall Calne's "The Christlan," was the ance she gives. The play has the elements

Hall Calne's "The Christlan" bill at the Imperial. Lionel Adams, bill at the Imperial. Lionel Adams, a young actor of much earnestness, appeared as John Storm. Binca West played Glory Quayle, and Theodore Terry was seen as Lord Robert Ure. Mr. Adams and Miss West are quite as capable as some of their more recent pre-keessays at the Century. You can hear what they say, and in the stirring scenes toward the close of the drains they bring our the emotional situations very effectively.

"Not Gullty," a drama of life in the Pennsylvania coal district, came to Havlin's. There are four acts, and more than that number of thrills in every act. In the opening scene a wealthy mine owner is murdered by his profligate protege. A young mine superintendent, who found the body, is charged with the crime. After more than the usual number of melodramore than the usual number of meiodra-matile vicissitudes this clever chap's inno-cence is established and he weds the girl who at first believed him to be guilty. John Edwards an actor who knows sev-eral things about his art, impersonated the much maligned hero. Dorothy Dane was Constance, his sweetheart.

"Alphonse and Gaston," the farce in which Opper's funny characters are the principals, was revived at the Crawford, Lloyd Ingraham and Harry Harvey were very like the cartoonist's idea of the Frenchmen. They were on the stage most of the time and enlivened the music spe-cialities introduced.

Coldies introduced.

The Vanity Fair Burlesquers, in a travesty satirizing several successful new musical cornelles, are at the Standard. The vaudeville part of the show is given by Mile, Ani, the aerialist; Jack Gardner, comedian and vocalist; Imhoff and Coun. Irish character artists; Sheridan and Auger, humerous conversationalists, and Cook and Salas. ger, humerous conversationalists, Cook and Sylvia, dancers,

### SENOR NUNCIO WELL PLEASED

Gratified With Progress of Mexico's Exhibit at World's Fair. Mexico City, Dec. 13.-Mexico's Commis sioner General at the St. Louis World's Fair, Senor Nuncio, says that he is gratified at the progress of this country's ex-libit, which will occupy 3,000 more square feet than did the Mexican exhibit at Chi-

out for squalls.

Mesenthal's "Deborah" was presented at the Odeon last night by the Heinemann- authorities and private exhibitors.

### POEMS WORTH KNOWING.

THE WATCH ON THE RHINE.

BY MAX SCHNECKENBURGER. Max Schnickenburger, German poet, was born at Thalbeim, Wurtemburg, February 17, 1819, and died at Burgdorf, near Berne, Switzerland, May 2, 1849, "Die Wacht Am Rhein," which cade him famous, became the hattle song of the Germans during the Franco-Prussian War f 1870-71, and may now be considered the chief national sone of the Fatherland. The following is a translation:



PEAL like thunder calls the brave. With clash of sword and sound of wave, To the Rhine, the Rhine, the German Dimme!

Who now will guard the river's line? Dear Patherland, no fear be thine! Firm stands thy guard along the Rhine! A hundred thousand hearts bent high, The answer flames from every eye; The German youth devoted stand To shield the holy border-land. Dear Fatherland, no fear be thing Firm stands thy guard along the Raine! He sees above him heaven's blue dome,

Whence souls of heroes watch, their And yows, with buttle's pride possessed, He German, Rhine, as is my breast!

thear Fatherland, no fear be thine! Firm stands thy guard along the Rhine! So long as blood shall warm our veins. The oath resounds, the wave rolls by,

While for the sword one hand remains, The banners wave, advanced on high, To the Rhine, the Rhine, the German One arm to bear a gun, no more Shall foot of forman trend thy shore! Rhine! We all will guard the river's line. Dear Fatherland, no fear be thine! Dear Fatherland, no fear be thine! Firm stands thy guard along the Rhine!



### DEMOCRATS TALK OF EARLY NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May Smash Precedent and Name Their Standard-Bearers Before Republicana Do So.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Dec. 13.-There is a movement to the Democratic party to smash precedent and have the Democratic Convention held before that of the Republicans. A Democrat of national prominence said to-day that he was in favor of such a move and that it probably would be

The Republican Convention, having bean called for June 21 in Chicago, it is prob-able that the Democratic Convention, if the plan set forth above is carried out, will be held during the first week in June. The drift is strongly in favor of Chicago, although efforts will be made by St. Louis, Milwankee and Baltimore to secure the

convention. Just what is the purpose of holding the Democratic Convention day has not yet developed, except that Democrats cay they want a long campaign. The Democratic National Committee will meet in Washington on January 12 to fix the time and place for holding the National Convention.

### VISITORS AT ST. LOUIS HOTELS.

-Frank Custella of Maysville, Mo., is a guest -John McHrine of De Soto, Mo., is registered at the New St. James. -John W. Peters of Kaneas City is a guest at the Planters -D. C. Harbe of Cleveland, O., is a guest at the St. Nicholas. the St. Nicholas.

—A. T. Stevens of Dellas, Tex., is on the guest list at the Southern.

—Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Scott of Van Buren,

Arth, have rooms at the Southern.

—Colonel Rob Owen and J. W. Flenner of Muscogee, I. T., have rooms at the Planters.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Cole of Joplin, Mo., are guests at the Planters.

-J. Hayes of Beston is among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas. at the St. Nicholas.

Hotert W. Duy of Kansus City is a guest at the St. Nicholas. D. P. Talley of Denison, Tex., is registered the Planters. -C. S. Meredith of Calvert, Tex., is regis-tered at the Southern

-D. H. Lewis of Little Rock, Ark., is on the guest flat at the Lindell -W. C. Martin of Palmyrs, Ill., is a guest -W. Q. Adams of Kansas City is registered at the Lindell. -G C. Hippie of Delaware, O., is a guest at the New St. James. J. F. Millstead of Versailles, Mo., is reg-istered at the Southern. A. E. Diamond of Campbell, Mo., Is registered at the Laclede. -Miss Luiu Hanel of Nashville, Ill., has rooms at the Lindell.

### Arrivals at Boston.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 12.—Arrivals at Boson hotels are: Tourning S. A. Butterfield, C. M. Kurtz, St. Parker House J. D. Thompson, Joliet, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Williams, Moberly, Mo-youngs-A. F. Hazelton, St. Louis; S. E. Hamlet, Ellsworth, Ill. The Cecli-Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Mackle, Peoria, Ill.
The Somerset-Mr. and Mrs. W. Schooley,
Kausas City, Mo.
The Lenox-D. Harris, St. Louis,
Copeley Square Hotel-J. F. Sanborn, Rock-Copeley Square Hotel-J. F. Sanborn, Rock ford, Ili. Clark's Hotel-E. A. Colton, Galesburg, Ili.

### Missourians in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, Dec. 13 .- Among the arrivals at the hotels here to-day were the folowing Missourians: St. Louis-J. E. Pilcher, E. J. Snowden, Her-ald Square; E. L. Prectorius, C. Menking, Holland; N. Frank, C. P. Ellerbe, Hoffman; R. Bartholdt, Walderf; C. Hank and Mrs. Hank,

Bartholdt, Waldorf; C. Hank and Mrs. Hank, Morton; J. H. Chambers, Ashland; F. D. Mayer, Fifth Avenue; H. W. Deems, St. Denis; E. S. Gruff, Vendome; M. D. Rousteler, Weilington; W. W. Malford, Manhattan; D. H. Ball, Viotoria; S. Sands, Gilsey, Kamess City-D. J. Haff, L. Kunz, Herald Square; M. G. Helm and Mrs. Helm, Marlierough; L. K. Carlisle, Navarre; W. S. Ney, Imperial; W. J. Kirk, Grand Union; B. Stull, Westminster; J. R. Ryan, Broadway Central; H. K. Neyhaun, Continental; St. Juseph-G. J. Greene, Gilsey.

### At Chicago Hotels.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 13.-St. Louis persona Chicago, Ill., Dec. is.—St. Louis persons registered at hote's in Chicago to-day are: Palmer House—D. Wolff, G. W. Wall, G. W. Boger, H. P. Hall, J. A. Kearney.
Kalserhof—G. L. Tiff, L. Wolf, C. D. Hood, Sherman House—E. S. Gregory.
Great Northern—O. S. Rohlwer, F. H. Smith, H. S. Wells, R. A. Campbell,
Morrison—A. L. Ludwig, L. H. Shaffer, J. B. Wilson. Wilson, Saratoga-M. H. Snell, C. H. Gilman, W. Bradford, Bradford, Auditorium—H. W. Kiel, E. S. Lewis, J. T. Odell, F. W. Olin, W. S. Stin, L. S. Stockstrom, S. S. Walker, C. P. Walker, Hriggs, S. F. Clark, J. Elmer.

Big Flour Mill Burned. Omaha, Neb. Dec. 13.-The flour mill, together with its contents, located at Thirtieth and Lake streets, and owned by the Model Milliar Company, was burned to-night, causin, a loss of \$50,000; insurance unknown, The building was a frame, four stories high, and burned to the ground in less than an hour.

HISHOP DENIS M. BRADLEY. Manchester, N. H., Dec. 13 .- The Right Reverend Denis M. Bradley, first Bishop of the Catholic diocese of New Hampshire, died at :25 o'clock this morning. Death was caus

### Histop Bradler was born at Carle Island, County Kerry, Ireland, February 25, 1846, and came to this country when clight years old. He became a priest on June 3, 1871, and was made Histop of New Hampshire June 21, 1844.

TO-DAY IN ST. LOUIS. The Republic, December 15, 1878. The arrival of the following St. Louis persons in Europe was reported: H. Chase, Mrs. and Miss d Farrar, Mrs. M. Schulster, Albert H. Kelsey and family, Miss Booth, . Mrs. Veton, Mrs. F. A. Hubbard

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

and Mrs. E. C. Lackland and fam-A reception was given at the home of Giles F. Filley in honor of the marriage of his son, Robert E. Fil-· lev to Miss Nealey Hopkins, daughter of Mrs. John Hopkins of St.

The Liberal Literary Club was entertained at the home of William H. . Stone, No. 3912 North Tenth street, Among those whose names appeared on the programme were Miss Stella Grant, Miss Ida Dyer, • Dolph Bohms, M. A. Cooper, Miss
 Julia Schotleid, Miss Cora Harrington, Miss Ella Taylor, Miss Fannie . Flesh, S. J. R. Rawling, Thomas . Curtis, J. Finnyan, Augustus Thomas, Miss Sallie Ashdown, Miss Blanche Watkins, Miss Rivine Page.

Mrs. Addle Gibson, Miss M. K.

Barrow, Miss Lucy Yates, Miss 

Britt, B. P. Newton, A. Gover, W. Cunningham and

The Southern Home Circle gave · a ball at the Union Capital Hall. F. F. Mathias was married to Miss Rosine Schlag. The attendants were Miss Clara Goeckel, Miss Pauline Hoffmann, Miss Lizzle Matthias, F. C. Schlag, A. Borgadine and John Mathias. The ceremony took place at the Church of

the Holy Ghost, . Mr. and Mrs. James Hardy at their

home on Summit avenue. Les Vingt-et-Un Club was or ganized in Carr place, the officers elected being B. B. Kelly, • G. A. Long, G. A. Hastedt, William Moffitt, J. Gibson, John Lewis, E. J. Schail, H. Price, F. Barnidge and

J. Durken.

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